

28,928 Early Vote Possible Moro Party Bars Governing Alone

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Premier-designate Aldo Moro's Christian Democratic party today refused to form a one-party minority government without advance guarantees of enough additional parliamentary support to govern, raising the possibility of early national elections.

Wilson Warns Iceland Over Harassment LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today warned Iceland not to resume harassing British trawlers and fishing boats, or he would send British warships to the area.

Senate Votes Bill To Set 200-Mile Zone for Fishing WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Senate today passed a bill to establish a 200-mile limit for U.S. fishing jurisdiction off U.S. coasts.

U.K. Mercenaries to Angola To Aid Anti-Marxist Forces BRUSSELS, Jan. 28.—About 100 British mercenary soldiers left today to fight against the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and its Cuban soldiers.



IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER—The United Press International Unifax telephoto receiver at the IPT freaked out, producing this double exposure of Australian mountain troops marching on the ski trails at Innsbruck to pack the snow and get the course in tiptop shape for the Winter Olympics opening Tuesday.

Outlines Peace Policy to U.S. Congress Rabin Stresses Need for Strength By Fred Farris WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today said that he is ready to meet any Arab head of government "at any time and at any place" to seek a Middle East peace, but that Israel's strength is the key to successful negotiations.

Lebanese Begin Cleaning Up; Enlarged Cabinet Is Pledged BEIRUT, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Dump trucks carted bodies from the battlefields of Beirut today and municipal workers began cleaning up the ravages of nearly 10 months of civil war.

Moynihan Tells State Dept. of Gains in UN By Leslie H. Gelb WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, has sent a cablegram to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger saying that he is succeeding in breaking up the anti-U.S. voting bloc in the UN.

17-Month Plan Seen as Vague 'Spanish Democracy' Is Outlined by Arias By Henry Giniger MADRID, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro outlined today his government's long-awaited program of political and other reforms but in terms so vague and restrictive that it seemed likely most of Spain's opposition groups would be dissatisfied.

Despite Arab Diplomatic Moves Algeria and Morocco Renew Fighting in Spanish Sahara ALGERIA, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Fighting erupted again between Algerian and Moroccan forces today in the Spanish Sahara, official sources in the two capitals said.

Lisbon Orders Leftists to Quit Socialist Paper LISBON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The government today told leftist workers occupying the newspaper Republica to give the building and its printing facilities back to the Socialists, whom they forcibly ousted nine months ago.

Senate Confirms Mrs. Armstrong WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Senate today confirmed President Ford's nomination of Anne Armstrong to be the first woman U.S. ambassador to Britain.

Urgent Council Meeting Diplomatic sources said that the fighting continued, Morocco may seek an urgent Security Council meeting.

Moynihan's actions in the UN have frequently been criticized in private by State Department officials at all levels. The officials express complete agreement with the presidential policy of letting nations know that their opposition to the United States will not be without cost, but they mock Mr. Moynihan's personal style and methods.

Moynihan's cablegram is regarded by some in the State Department as an effort by him to silence such criticism. In a telephone interview, Mr. Moynihan said: "I'm sorry the cable was given to The New York Times."

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Except for Political Education

Cambodian Schools Reported Closed Since Red Take-Over

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Lor Voeng Say has not gone to school since last April, the week before the Cambodian Communist forces entered Phnom Penh and the engineering school he was attending was closed.

It never reopened. In the succeeding nine months, no schools in Cambodia have reopened. Not only has there been no effort to reopen them, there is suspicion of even hostility toward any one with the remotest connection with education or learning.

Lor Voeng Say, who arrived at the Thai border last month and is at the refugee center of Aranya Prathet, says that in the eight months following the Communists' take-over of Cambodia, he has read no books.

He tried to hide even the fact that he had been a student in the pre-Communist days, he said, adding that the Communists were very hard on persons regarded as having been "intellectuals" under the former regime of President Lon Nol.

No Books

"We were afraid," Lor Voeng Say said recently. "The Communists were trying to kill students and teachers. When we left Phnom Penh, on foot, last April, we could take no books. We found no books when we arrived in the village and the school there never opened."

Lor Voeng Say's new village was Phum Phnom Srok in northwestern Cambodia. Other refugees from there and from other regions south and west of Phnom Penh told similar stories of closed schools and outright hostility to students and teachers.

Several refugees said that in some villages the school had been reopened but not for young people. "It became a political school," a refugee who lived for several months in Takeo said. "The local Communist authorities went there and studied Communism and politics."

By contrast, schools in South Vietnam and Laos are reopening and functioning, though in somewhat different forms than under the former regimes.

In South Vietnam, all schools have been taken over by the Communist government, including more than 1,000 private schools, although only the largest and most prestigious of the former private schools are actually being fully paid for by the government.

All instruction is now being undertaken with new textbooks imported from North Vietnam. All former textbooks, as well as a

number of books in the South Vietnamese library system, particularly from the larger libraries of Saigon, Hue and Da Nang, have been burned.

Teaching Instruments
More than 7 million new textbooks have been shipped to the South—in all, some 1,400 tons—along with 80 tons of "teaching instruments," South Vietnam's official press agency said Jan. 16. Nearly 4 million other texts are said to have been republished by South Vietnamese printing houses.

South Vietnam's larger independent universities, at Da Lat, Tay Ninh and Long Xuyen, have all been taken over by the state, but their status is still unclear.

At the nation's largest university, Saigon University, classes also have resumed. A student who arrived here in November said that entrance examinations were being held, but that it seemed easier to pass these if one was the son or daughter of an official of the National Liberation Front or Provisional Revolutionary Government.

In Laos, as in Vietnam, the emphasis has been on new instructional materials, particularly with respect to the program of "Laoization" of the schools, where most of the teaching had been in either the French or the English language until last spring.

Prostitutes Rehabilitated
BANGKOK, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Former Saigon prostitutes are going to become "healthy, cultured and useful women," according to official reports from Vietnam.

Three hundred six young women, "mostly around 20 years of age," according to Radio Hanoi, are attending the "school to rehabilitate women's dignity" in Saigon. Late last year, the government said that 350,000 prostitutes were left behind in the city of more than 3 million when the Communists took over last April.

What has happened to the rest of the prostitutes has not been reported.

Alleged Agents Of KGB Listed

MILAN, Jan. 28 (AP).—A Milan weekly magazine today printed a list of alleged agents of the Soviet secret service (KGB) operating in Italy.

A Rome magazine, Espresso, last week published a list of alleged CIA operatives in Italy. The Milan magazine, Panorama, owned by the Mondadori publishing house and a supporter of the Socialist party, said that the head of the KGB in Italy was a commercial attaché with offices in a Roman villa.

Other KGB agents, according to the magazine, are based in the Soviet Embassy in Rome, with official titles ranging from first secretary to scientific adviser.

The magazine did not give a total for KGB agents operating in Italy. It printed, however, the names of several of them.

Rhodesia Reports Guerrillas Slip In

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 28 (AP).—About 150 black African guerrillas have slipped into Rhodesia from Mozambique during the last week, according to Deputy Prime Minister Ted Stutton-Pryce.

Mr. Stutton-Pryce said today that two companies of Rhodesian troops have been called up to meet the threat on Rhodesia's northeastern border.

The incursions were made in two areas and the guerrillas are headed for what Mr. Stutton-Pryce called their old hunting grounds, an apparent reference to the Centenary and Mount Darwin areas, which were first attacked in the early 1970s.

Moynihan Tells State Dept. of Gains in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

Times, I was in the Navy, and my code is not to give cables." Two State Department officials said that the leaking of the cablegram could serve as a way of applying public pressure on Mr. Moynihan's critics, and particularly on Mr. Kissinger, to silence the critics in the State Department. Mr. Moynihan gave his cablegram the lowest possible security classification.

Large Faction
There has been some speculation in the press that Mr. Moynihan might be interested in being the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator from New York this year against the Conservative-Republican incumbent, Sen. James Buckley.

Mr. Moynihan concluded his message as follows: "But we do fear that there necessarily remains in the department a large faction which has an interest in our performance being judged to have failed. This faction has not hesitated to pass this assessment on to the press and to Congress, and to parts of the department that otherwise would have no view one way or the other."

"At a time when we have so few allies, and so many of them are slipping into almost irrever-

ent patterns of appeasement based on the assumption that American power is irreversibly declining, we would hope that some brave spirits in Washington and around the world would examine the evidence and that if convinced that things have not gone that badly up here, take some foreign diplomats to lunch and tell him so."

State Department officials said that it was not routine but that it was far from unusual for an ambassador to request that his cablegram to the secretary of state be passed on to other diplomatic posts. Mr. Moynihan said that this was common practice for the U.S. mission to the UN when it was making its reports at the end of a UN session.

Two Examples
He cited two examples to support his view:

He said that Abdul Rahim Farah of Somalia, the highest-ranking black African on the UN Secretariat staff, had told a member of the U.S. mission that concern among Africans about losing U.S. aid had deterred some of them from voting against the U.S. position on Angola at the recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

He also said that, at a recent African-Arab meeting, the Tanzanian representative announced



ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel speaks as Vice-President Rockefeller and Speaker of the House Carl Albert listen.

Recent Statements by Bonn On Mideast Confuse Israelis

By Michael Getler

BONN, Jan. 28 (WP).—Despite new assurances from West Germany that its policy toward Israel and the Middle East had not changed, Israeli diplomats here and in Tel Aviv remain slightly confused and uneasy about statements made here last week by top Foreign Ministry officials.

The initial cause of concern for the Israelis came during a joint press conference here last Thursday with West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the visiting Prince Saud bin Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Under questioning about Middle East policy, Mr. Genscher reiterated the need for a peaceful solution based on both the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and Israel's right to secure and recognized borders. But Mr. Genscher added, almost casually, that as a condition Israel should end the territorial occupation of Arab lands it has held since 1967 and withdraw from "all" of those areas.

The following day at another press conference, Foreign Ministry spokesman Klaus Terfloth was also questioned about this and reiterated, in what he called a precise explanation of policy, that Mr. Genscher meant all territory. This implied, though Mr. Terfloth did not go into details, the old section of Jerusalem, parts of Jordan and the Golan Heights in Syria.

In the past, the Germans have publicly stuck to the more obscure interpretation of United Nations and European Economic Community statements that Israel should terminate its occupation of captured lands. In some of those interpretations, it is left unclear whether this should be construed to mean all lands, including the extremely touchy political and military areas of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

The publication of the Foreign Ministry statements here and in Israel caused a considerable stir, drawing protest from the Israelis and criticism of the Bonn government from some top opposition political leaders here.

Most observers viewed the remarks as indicating an attack by West Germany to move closer toward the Arab position in the dispute with Israel and closer to the position of other European countries, especially France, who have been far more critical of Israel in the aftermath of the

1973 war and oil crisis than have the Germans.

Israel's ambassador here, Yohanan Meron, was instructed by the Israeli government to call on Mr. Genscher and get a further clarification of German policy.

He met with Mr. Genscher yesterday and was told, according to Israeli sources, "categorically, officially and solemnly" that there had been no change in West Germany's long-standing positions on the Middle East conflict and its possible solutions.

There is no doubt in the minds of Israeli officials here that what Mr. Genscher said at the original press conference had not been stated before. But Mr. Meron is personally said to believe Mr. Genscher's subsequent private assurances that it was simply a misunderstanding and policy had not changed.

Albania Denies Report by King On Hoxha Illness

BELGRADE, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Albanian Embassy here today dismissed as "lies and inventions" a report from the office of King Leka, exiled in Spain, that Albania's two top Communist leaders were respectively paralyzed and cancer-stricken, and that a former defense minister had been executed.

Yesterday, in Madrid, the King's household said it had received its information from the commander of "an anti-Communist unit" operating in central and southern Albania.

Diplomats in Belgrade who are usually well-informed about events in Albania were unable to wholly confirm the King's report, and said it was the first time they had heard of the "anti-Communist unit."

King Leka's office said Enver Hoxha, 67, founder of the Albanian Workers' (Communist) party and now its secretary-general, was paralyzed as a result of thrombosis. It also said Premier Mehmet Shehu, 63, had cancer.

Truce Is Called In Bougainville

KIATA, Bougainville, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Papua-New Guinea government and secessionists on the island of Bougainville tonight agreed to call a truce after three days of tension and demonstrations.

In a statement released in Port Moresby and Kiata, Prime Minister Michael Somare and the secessionist leader, the Rev. John Momis, said they agreed that talks should take place to try to settle the dispute over the future of the copper-rich island.

The two leaders made a combined appeal in radio broadcasts for a return to peace on Bougainville and Mr. Somare also agreed to order back to Port Moresby two aircraft carrying riot police to Bougainville.

Syria Assails U.S. Veto Of Resolution at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 28 (WP).—Syria sharply attacked the U.S. veto of the Arab-sponsored Middle East resolution in the UN Security Council, raising questions about further steps in the negotiations for peace.

The Syrians, who had taken the lead in convening and setting the tone of the two-week UN debate on the Middle East, ended it late last night by bluntly attacking President Ford by name, rejecting the United States as a mediator, and stating that the peace process must be put "completely" into the hands of the UN rather than the Geneva conference.

Rabin Tells U.S. of Need For Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

as a "government." Mr. Rabin excluded meetings with PLO head Yasser Arafat, Syria and other radical Arab states seek to make the PLO a negotiating party in Middle East diplomacy.

The Next Step
Mr. Rabin told the joint House-Senate session, speaking from the same House rostrum from which Egyptian President Anwar Sadat addressed Congress two months ago:

"What, therefore, does Israel propose as the next step in the effort for peace?"

"Israel proposes the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference in accordance with the letter of invitation from the UN Secretary-General to the parties of the conference, Dec. 18, 1973."

Those parties do not include the Palestinians.

Mr. Rabin's address came midway through a crowded day, the second of his formal visit here. This morning he met for 1 1/2 hours over breakfast with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, later conferring for 55 minutes with President Ford, their second private meeting.

Mr. Kissinger said after the breakfast meeting with the President that they discussed mainly bilateral issues, presumably referring to U.S. aid to Israel.

After Mr. Rabin's speech, he was honored at a congressional luncheon and later was scheduled to meet separately with Treasury Secretary William Simon and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.



BEIRUT CLEANUP—Sanitation men clear debris from a street in Lebanon's capital.

Lebanese Start Burying Dead, Cleaning Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Other resolutions at the cabinet meeting included a decision to reopen government schools next week for the first time in seven months.

Mr. Karam also ordered all government and municipal workers to report to their offices immediately "on pain of punishment."

Amends Doubts
Mr. Karam withdrew his previous doubts that the Lebanese Army and security forces could control the situation.

"I believe they are capable of protecting the sovereignty of this country," he said. "All of us are determined to safeguard this sovereignty and cannot tamper with it."

Mr. Karam's new attitude to the army was prompted by rightist reservations over the role of Palestinian guerrilla units and the Palestine Liberation Army

New Opposition to Moscow Reported

Europe Reds Failed to Agree on Joint Policy

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Jan. 28.—The European Communist parties have given up their long attempt to write a common ideological statement before the Soviet Communists hold their congress next month in Moscow.

Instead, the many months of debate within the Communist movement have led to a new defection of the Yugoslav party, according to Western diplomatic sources.

In addition, Moscow has issued new warnings against independent Communist parties such as those in Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain and, most recently, France, which have insisted on the right of free political action within their own countries.

The most recent effort by the Communists to write a common statement ended in East Berlin a week ago with a decision to meet again in March, after the Soviet party holds its conference, the sources indicated.

Yugoslavs Won't Attend
As the group adjourned, however, the Yugoslav delegation announced it would not attend another session because there was no hope for the disparate elements of the European Communists to agree to a common platform.

The action follows a warning given in Belgrade earlier in the month against "some parties" that wanted to use the proposed new statement to rebuild a Moscow-directed Communist movement. The Yugoslavs said they would not take part in such a meeting.

The failure of the European parties to agree to a common declaration after nearly a year of intensive negotiations is a serious setback for Moscow. Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev wanted the 26 European parties to meet "not later than mid-1975" to endorse the Kremlin party's leadership and the European Security Agreement signed in Helsinki in August.

Tito's Expulsion in 1948
Mr. Brezhnev especially wanted to bring the Yugoslav party back into the Communist fold and heal the serious split which occurred in 1948 when President Tito was expelled from the international movement organized as the Cominform.

However, Western analysts understand that Marshal Tito has decided that the Russians are attempting to create a new type of Cominform through the device of continued consultations such as those which have been held to draft a common party statement.

In Yugoslavia, the government has started a series of trials of party defectors called "communist traitors" because they apparently want to return Belgrade to loyalty to Moscow.

The Russians apparently made a major effort to win some kind of endorsement from the most recent East Berlin meeting. Delegates were told that Moscow wanted them to meet until an agreement was reached.

Nine Days of Talks
In East Berlin, representatives of 24 parties met for a total of nine days, with a break in the middle for consultations with their party headquarters, the sources said.

The sources said that the Soviet delegates warned that Moscow would make no more compromises in order to reach agreement on general party principles.

The Kremlin was willing to drop any mention of the controversial issue of whether Western Communist parties could cooperate with democratic Socialist parties and seek power through elections.

However, the sources said Moscow insisted that the proposed document had to denounce the

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Jointly Arguing Threat to Peace

South Africa Asks UN Council to Send a Mission to Angola

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—South Africa proposed today that the Security Council send a mission to Angola to determine whether a threat to peace exists there.

The proposal, which was introduced by South African Ambassador P. W. Botha, was met with a mixture of surprise and skepticism by other members of the council.

Botha said that the South African government would welcome a "fact-finding mission" to Angola. He said that the South African government was "convinced that there is a threat to peace in Angola."

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Entanglement Calls for Arms Supplies to Europe Low

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Defense Department said today that its ability to respond quickly to a military crisis in Western Europe is being "seriously degraded" by substantial cuts in military supplies.

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U.S. Army Weighs Reinstatement Of 5,500 Officers

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Jewish Leaders U.S. End Ban on Mexico Trips

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Jewish leaders here called today for an end to the ban on travel to Mexico by Jewish leaders.

The leaders said that the ban on travel to Mexico by Jewish leaders is "unjust and discriminatory."

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Snow in Yugoslavia

BEGRAD, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—Heavy snow forced the closure today of six Yugoslav airports, including Belgrade, and disrupted road traffic throughout most of the country.

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Pentagon Scuttles Its Plans To Launch Buildup of Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The Defense Department, largely for budgetary reasons, has scuttled its plan to launch a buildup of the Navy.

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U.S. Bill Eases Reserves' Call-Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Senate passed a bill today to ease the call-up of military reserves for 90 days without a declaration of war or national emergency.

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U.S. Ex-Envoy to Saigon Lays Vietnam's Fall to Propaganda

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP)—Former U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin broke his silence on the fall of South Vietnam yesterday to blame it on "one of the best propaganda and pressure organizations the world has ever seen" operating in the United States.

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Graham Martin

planning of "a, anonymous in- scription of the perished troop to the memory of my col- league" in the Department of State.

He quoted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as commending him by cable for "operating in the best tradition of field com- mander and doing a tremendous job of it" and quoted his wife as saying, "The historians will treat you very kindly." When the full story is told, the evacuation of Saigon will be seen as "a hell of a good job," he asserted.

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Reagan View Softened on Power Shifts

By Richard Bergholz

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Jan. 28.—Ronald Reagan said yesterday that he had no intention last September of providing details concerning his controversial plan to shift many federal programs to the states.

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Bitter Memories of Survivors

Intact at River Kwai Bridge

RIVER KWAI, Thailand, Jan. 28 (AP)—Thirty years after their brutal ordeal in building the "death railway" and the bridge over the River Kwai, some of the British survivors say they still cringe at the sight of a Japanese-made car or the outstretched hand of a Japanese of their own World War II generation.

Thirty-two of the former British prisoners of war and a Dutchman returned recently to the River Kwai to recall the past and hear "last post" sounded over the graves of thousands of their comrades who died in the jungles as slave laborers of the Japanese.

"We've learned to live in the same world with the Japanese, we have to," Londoner Peter Allwood said at the grave of one of his friends, "but don't ask me to meet a Japanese of my own generation. There's too much to forgive and forget for us." Mr. Allwood, a prisoner for 3 1/2 years, from 1942 to 1945, recalled conditions of "mass starvation, neglect and brutality" in the prisoner-of-war camps.

Mr. Allwood was one of tens of thousands who were ordered to back their way through dense jungle and lay 260 miles of railroad track between Thailand and Burma. The task was considered of strategic importance by the Japanese high command. Before it was finished, an estimated 16,000 British, Australian, Dutch and U.S. POWs had died, along with some 100,000 Asians impressed into the project.

"It was a sheer, sheer waste," said Jack Edwards, who has returned here seven times since the war. "You look at this cemetery and how can you not be bitter? It's built into us. Sometimes you see a Toyota in front of you in the street, and for an instant you want to ram it. We would be breaking faith with those who died if we fell arm-in-arm with the Japanese now."

Mr. Edwards, an apartment-house manager in Hong Kong, recalled sailing out from England to the Far East with 38 men in his unit. He said only nine returned after the war.

Today, the one-track bridge over the River Kwai caters mainly to a brisk tourist trade undisturbedly sparked by Pierre Boulle's novel and the popular 1957 movie on the subject starring Sir Alec Guinness, the late Sessue Hayakawa and William Holden.

The Japanese are among the largest group of visitors who make the three-hour bus or car trip to the bridge from Bangkok. A Japanese-erected monument and plaque, which honors all who died from "illness" while building the railroad, stands a few hundred yards from the cement and steel span which was partly destroyed by Allied bombing and repaired by Thailand after the war.

A few weeks ago, the group representing British POWs who died there gathered at two cemeteries near the bridge for short religious ceremonies presided over by Anglican and Roman Catholic priests and Britain's Ambassador to Thailand, Sir David Cole.

Mr. Helms, ambassador to Iran, returned from Tehran Sunday for congressional appearances. He has retained Edward Bennett Williams, a prominent Washington lawyer, to represent him.

Sen. Jackson confirmed that Mr. Helms had been his dinner guest in early 1973, but said he could not remember the date. He added that he believed it was after Mr. Helms had been confirmed as ambassador in February.

Helms "worried" Sen. Jackson recalled that Sen. Symington had asked him to talk to Mr. Helms about the CIA aspects of the Watergate case. Mr. Helms was worried that they [people in the Nixon administration] were trying to implicate him and the CIA in the Watergate matter, Sen. Jackson said.

He said that he had invited Mr. Helms to dinner on a Sunday evening, and that he arrived with Sen. Symington. Sen. Jackson said that he had never had evidence that Helms was involved in the CIA operation in Chile with Mr. Helms, but that it was his recollection that Sen. Symington and Mr. Helms had discussed Chile in his home.

He added that he had "just listened to" what Mr. Helms had said about meetings with H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, then top aides to President Richard Nixon, and had told him "to lay out all the facts" before Senate investigators.

Sen. Jackson said that he was unsure which congressional investigation Mr. Helms was anxious about, but he said he was sure the meeting took place after Mr. Helms had completed his Senate confirmation hearings in February 1973. Sen. Symington was unavailable for comment.

Several congressional committee aides found it unusual that Sen. Jackson's advice would be sought. He was not a member of the committee at that time. He was, however, a member of a CIA oversight committee.

The New York Times published information from a still secret report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence that implicated that Sen. Jackson had advised CIA officials on how to protect the agency from a Senate investigation of Chile operations (NYT, Jan. 28). Sen. Jackson denied the allegation, but acknowledged that he had given the CIA advice on "procedural" matters.

Red Dye No. 2 Wins Reprieve in U.S. Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Dye manufacturers today won a temporary court order blocking for 10 days the Food and Drug Administration's ban on red dye No. 2, the United States' most widely used food

News Analysis

Mrs. Thatcher's Speech Criticizing Russia Stimulates Tories

By Alan Harvey

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—For a woman supposedly uninvolved in foreign affairs, Britain's opposition leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, has created a notable splash with her first plunge into cold-war politics.

In a speech sharply critical of Soviet policy, she has roused high-level Russian protests, antagonized a British government minister and, apparently, struck a sympathetic note with some members of Parliament and the British public.

Indeed, the stir caused by her Jan. 19 speech, asserting the Soviet Union's best for world domination, could give a psychological boost to a Conservative party still groping for a clear sense of political direction after two consecutive general election defeats by the Labor party.

Bristling Comments
All the signs are that Moscow's bristling comments have secretly pleased Conservative chiefs and strengthened Mrs. Thatcher at

what was thought to be her weakest point.

Her lack of experience in foreign affairs was cited as potentially her gravest shortcoming when, nearly a year ago, she became the first woman in history to lead a British political party.

She has held no government post higher than education secretary and acknowledges this drawback, although she adds tartly that "those who are good in foreign affairs are not so good in domestic affairs."

Now, more than 100 of the 277 Conservative members of Parliament have rallied behind her warning of the Soviet Union's growing military menace, and supported her appeal to the British public to awaken from a long sleep.

"The Iron Lady"
She can therefore afford to be somewhat relaxed about Soviet comments branding her as a "cold-war warrior" or "the iron lady." In fact, the blast of domestic and international publicity may have a special value for Mrs. Thatcher, establishing her temporarily at least as a voice of

some authority in world affairs. Rank-and-file Conservatives generally are thought to be delighted with the touch of steel shown by Mrs. Thatcher at a time when many voices have been uneasily appealing for a decisive lead.

Nevertheless, there are some Conservatives who are reluctant to see Mrs. Thatcher indulge in what they regard as saber-rattling.

A question that has seemed to baffle observers is why the Soviet Union chose to trundle out some of its big guns to attack an opposition party for a speech which after all had little real new to say about Soviet aims.

Against the Grain
A criticism of her speech heard in some quarters is that it went against the grain of what must be the primary function of any British political leader—namely to pursue the policy of détente by maintaining an accommodation with the Soviet Union at almost any cost.

Majority opinion, however, seems to be that such considerations are outweighed by the long-

ing of the British people for stronger leadership, as opposed to the emphasis on tactical considerations that they allege chiefly actuates Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Perhaps with this in mind, Mrs. Thatcher said in her speech to a party meeting in London that sedatives had been served up to the nation on the defense issue. People in and out of government had been talking, she said, "that there is no external threat to Britain, that all is sweetness and light in Moscow, and that a squadron of fighter planes or a company of marine commandos is less important than a new subsidy for a loss-making plant."

Grave Threat Seen
The strategic threat to the West was graver than at any time since World War II, yet the government was dismantling British defenses, Mrs. Thatcher said. "The Russians put guns before butter," she said. "We put just about everything before guns."

The most bitter attack on Mrs. Thatcher came not from Moscow but from London. Roy Mason,



Margaret Thatcher

Britain's defense secretary, said her speech was ill-timed and provocative, a "repetition of old-fashioned reactionary Tory dogma that could jeopardize peace and bring back the full specter of nuclear war."

He described Mrs. Thatcher's tone as "screaming."

British press reaction, by contrast, was broadly favorable.

Mrs. Peron Working to Improve Image

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28 (NYT).—President Isabel Peron is trying to stage a political comeback that would permit her to run as the Peronist candidate for president in elections scheduled for October.

Mrs. Peron, 44, is looking and acting like a different person from the sickly, harassed woman who seemed to be hanging on to her office by a thread late last year.

She is at her office each day at 9:30 a.m., and she puts in a full day's work, in contrast to her frequent absences and seclusions at the presidential residence before.

She personally confers with congressional figures, governors, labor leaders and the military commanders. There are reports that soon she will begin visiting the provinces.

Her new appearance of confidence and interest in administrative problems followed two events last month that altered the political climate.

Incompetence, Corruption
One was the refusal of the armed forces to support a revolt by a group of air force officers

demanding that Mrs. Peron be replaced by a military government. The rebels charged incompetence and corruption in the Peron administration and cited the economic crisis, reflected in inflation that raised prices 835 per cent last year.

The other event was a ruling by a federal judge clearing Mrs. Peron of legal responsibility for the drawing of a check from a public charity headed by Mrs. Peron, for deposit in the bank account of a trust created by her late husband, President Juan Peron.

Since then, Mrs. Peron has shaken up her Cabinet, naming four new ministers who are old guard Peronists regarded as loyal to her.

Political commentators attribute the Cabinet changes to the influence on Mrs. Peron of Raul Lastiri, former president of the Chamber of Deputies and a son-in-law of Jose Lopez Rega, Mr. Lopez Rega, Mrs. Peron's former mentor, has disappeared abroad since his indictment for graft while serving as minister of social welfare.

Mr. Lastiri and Jose Gonzalez, the influential presidential private secretary, represent the rightist

faction of the Peronist party. These "loyalists" within the party are determined to keep Mrs. Peron in office to keep themselves in power.

They are fighting against Peronist dissidents in the Congress, in the labor movement and among some governors who charged the administration with having betrayed the Peronist mandate.

Large Wage Rises
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Argentina's runaway inflation received a further boost yesterday when the government granted a large wage increase to 1,000,000 state workers.

Under pressure of a threatened strike by federal employees, Minister of Economy Antonio Cafiero agreed to an increase of about 40 per cent for the lowest-paid federal, provincial or municipal employees.

DEATH NOTICE
WILDE. In Geneva, on January 28th, after a brief illness, MAX SIMON, journalist, who retired in his 72nd year. Married by his children, James, Derrick and Georgia, his sister Ida, and by Rose, 3 Rue du Valais, 1202 Geneva.

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The Oil Service Company of Iran (Private Company), OSCO, is a consortium of major international oil companies, which carries out oil exploration and production in south west Iran on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company.

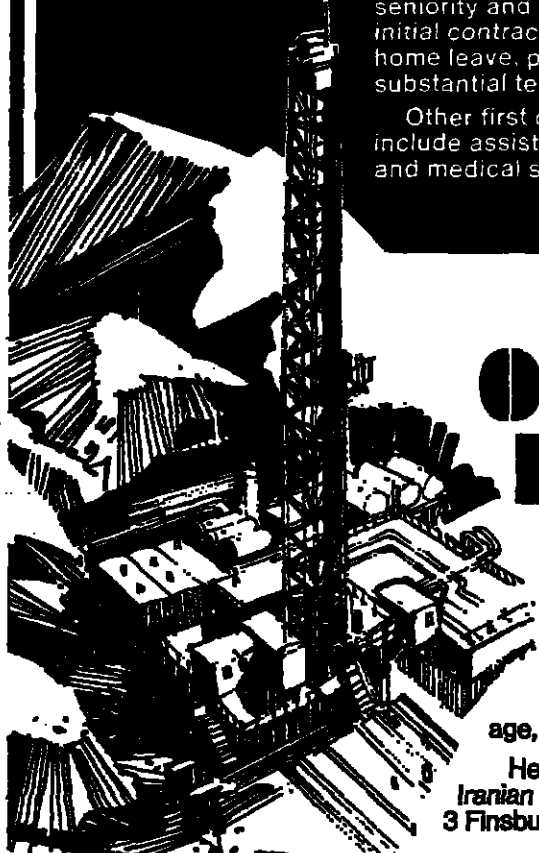
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JPV 140150

FASHION

Saint Laurent—
'Male' Elegance

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Yves Saint Laurent is as great a showman as he is a designer. In his latest collection, shown this morning at the Grand Palais, he makes a complete turn of the fashion wheel, turning the spotlight from the Parisian women's wardrobe to the men's.

The new clothes are designed to provide a woman with a wardrobe that has the basic of a man's wardrobe, but with a touch of femininity and elegance of a woman's.

Yves Saint Laurent's collection is a study in the psychology of the male. It offers fewer choices, but the security of one well-tailored suit and a tremendous amount of sophistication.

Through many of the designers' expensive clothes have stopped wearing pants and slacks on the way that women would just as soon buy them ready made, Saint Laurent is about to prove them wrong. There were low waists of rapture when the show ended with a perfectly tailored suit of oxford gray and white.

Most of the shirts are spe or chiffon, often with a tie chignon scarf tied in a bow the collar.

Alexandre has gone the whole way and provided the models with hair-dos as short, sleek and shiny as a man's.

Everything else in the Saint Laurent collection is as precise as pulled together as the pantsuits. His skinny, simple navy blue coats, worn open and very close to the body, are the only thing that look like a woman's.

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Yves Saint
Laurent's
single-
breasted
blazer
and pants
combination.

Regina Marx-RPA

topcoat, either floor-length or seven-eighths Saint Laurent shows it over everything from man-tailored slacks with a tank top sweater to the ballgowns of flowered chiffon. All made the same way with layers of fabric falling from straight-across necklines with wide shoulder straps, they are equivalent uniforms to a man's white tie. His equivalent to black tie is the white blazer, tailored even to the handkerchief in the breast pocket, worn over a

Glyndebourne Festival Director Is Named

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Dutch conductor Bernard Haitink will become musical director of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera in 1978. It was announced today. Mr. Haitink, 46, who has conducted at the Glyndebourne festival since 1972, will succeed British conductor John Pritchard who recently said he would resign after the 1978 festival.

Mr. Haitink continues as principal conductor and artistic director of the London Philharmonic Orchestra and as principal conductor of the Concertgebouw orchestra in Amsterdam.

short, bare shouldered black crepe dress.

Saint Laurent's jewelry this time was all Oriental and designed by Lalaine, famous in the world of interior design. As far as makeup goes, he likes less eyebrows and a rounder, redder mouth.

One thing that's certain is that Saint Laurent is the Pied Piper of fashion and the women will follow him whether he says satin or sackcloth and ashes.

Philippe Venet is the master tailor without whom no Paris collection week would be complete. This time, though he provided many shapes, he concentrates on the straight, skinny coat slit so high at the sides that they look like flying panels. Double-faced, but lightweight white wool is what he likes best and he shows most of his white coats with soft, big-sleeved overblouses, belted at the waistline.

He contributes to the blazer look that is the rage all over Paris. Different from the more run of the mill red, white or blue is the plaid blazer worn with a contrasting skirt. As far as dresses go, Venet's crepes and chiffons provide the colors, especially the pastels, that are missing in some of the other collections.

DINING OUT

Stellar Seafood in Brussels

By Naomi Barry

BRUSSELS (UPI).—L'Eclairer du Palais Royal is the first exclusively fish and seafood restaurant in Brussels, complete to oyster bar.

Soberly, sure that comfort-loving Belgians would never pay oyster prices to sit at a counter, have had to eat their words. Eclairer's owner, Marcel Kreusch, is the top restaurateur of the Low Countries. His Villa Lorraine, in the Bois de la Cambre, is that rarely—a restaurant outside of France to be awarded three stars by the Guide Michelin.

Kreusch established his second success, the two-star Eclairer, to satisfy a sentimental whim. He always wanted to own something on or near the Place de la Sablière. Several years ago he was able to acquire a derelict 18th-century house which had been built by the Guild of the Architects (Architectes) as the ex-terminus of their headquarters. Perhaps it is coincidental but since Kreusch moved in the long-dilapidated area has been revived into a picturesque quarter of excellent antique shops, art galleries, avant-garde cabarets and little theaters, popular hipsters. The Eclairer is the gourmet rendezvous. Downstairs, upstairs, and oyster bar are always full.

The celebrated specialty is the assiette de fruits de mer, a generous platter of assorted mollusks and crustaceans. The house offers five varieties of oysters of which the Zeeland, according to Mr. Kreusch, is the finest available in the world right now. This excellence is the result of a catastrophe bringing a blessing in its wake.

The Zeeland beds lie in Holland not too far north of the Belgian-Dutch border. Fifteen years ago, a devastating cold winter destroyed the beds which already were being endangered by the increasingly polluted waters of the Scheldt and the Meuse rivers which emptied in the vicinity.

The cultivators decided to take advantage of nature's blow and planted their new beds in a cleaner arm of the sea a few miles away and based the culture on embryonic Belons, imported from France. The present-day Zeeland Belon is plump and sweet, lasting slightly less of iodine than its Belon ancestor.

Most of the fish comes in daily from the nearby Belgian ports except for Scottish salmon and Norwegian lobsters. To avoid the banality of the traditional fish and potato combination, Mr. Kreusch has developed affinities with other vegetables such as

spinach, leeks, endive. Lette is prepared en brochette, turbot becomes a Pojarsky cutlet, and a mousseline of shrimps naps a poached egg nestling in an artichoke bottom.

The waterspout is the Flemish cousin to the Breton cotriade and the Provencal bouillabaisse. It is an almost solid soup made with fresh water fish: carp, eel, pike, tench, etc. Sole—always a star catch from cold Atlantic waters—lands itself to many preparations from grilled and served with mustard sauce to an elaborate dish in which the sole is stuffed with oysters and covered with lobster sauce.

One admirable recipe calls for suprêmes of turbot, after a preliminary coloration in butter, to be braised in white wine and fish fumet on a bed of algae. The garnish at moment of serving is a softened butter into which has been mashed the sieved coral of sea urchins.

Among the desserts is a delightful sherbet made with blood oranges and a spectacular apple pie shaped like the cone of a mountain peak.

APPLE PIE ECLAIRER
DU PALAIS-ROYAL
500 grams puff paste
8 apples (Golden Delicious)

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Radio France's season of concert performances of operas resumes Jan. 29 with Rossini's "La Cenerentola," with Anita Terzian, Norma Burrows, Bruce Brewer and Timothy Nolen in principal roles and Nino Bonavolonta conducting. On Feb. 12, Jean-Pierre Marty will conduct Tchaikovsky's "Joan of Arc," with Irina Arkhipova and Nicole Ghislaiev, and on Feb. 24, Mahler's reconstruction of Weber's "Die Drei Pintos" will be given with Piero Bellugi conducting, a cast that includes Leonora Kirschtel, Isabel Garciarena, Barbara Scherler and Hermann Winkler. All performances are in the large auditorium of the Maison de la Radio.

Bright Nilsson and Franz Marsura are the vocal soloists in excerpts from Wagner's "Die Walküre" and "Die Götterdämmerung" with the Orchestre de Paris under Georg Albrecht on Jan. 29 and Feb. 3 at the Palais des Congrès and Jan. 31 (10 a.m.) in the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

"Wind, Water and Sand," a new spectacle choreographed and staged by Carolyn Carlson, with music by John Surman and Barre Phillips, will be given its first performance by the research group of the Paris Opéra on Feb. 4. Boris de Vinogradov will conduct

Why More American Women Are Joining NOW Chapters

By Lisa Hammel

NEW YORK (UPI).—The National Organization for Women is in its 10th year and some of the more gloomy are expressing great reservations about its future. Its last national convention was followed by the formation of a significant splinter group. Criticism has been leveled from various quarters at the organization's alleged failure to reach or represent large segments of women in society.

But whatever its state of health on a national level, local chapters around the United States report increasing membership.

Who are the women joining NOW, and why are they joining?

It is significant to many of the incoming members that NOW is a large national organization with a national voice. "There are said to be about 60,000 dues-paying members, although some say the membership figure is lower." On the other hand, women often join local chapters because these chapters are attempting to meet the needs and concerns of their membership.

Same Women

Queries were made of new members and chapter leaders in 12 areas around the United States. The reasons given for joining were varied, but the women in at least one sense, were not: With very few exceptions, the women joining NOW are still white and middle class.

Chapter coordinators said that minority groups did not appear to be interested in joining, even when there was an active recruitment program.

"We realize that black women have found they have different kinds of problems," said Sharon Hackett, president of the Atlanta NOW chapter.

According to Jean Stapleton, one of the founders of the Los Angeles NOW chapter, "Cultural forces have worked against the recruitment of Chicano women. Males are a lot more dominant and very reluctant to allow their wives or daughters to attend meetings."

Professions

Chapters do not generally keep records on the occupations of their members, but chapter leaders indicated that the traditional female professions are frequently represented among both old and new members, along with middle-status positions in business and some white-collar jobs. There are housewives among the members, but they appear to be in the minority, and there were indications that a number of those women who are married and who stay home are either in school or about to go back.

But there do not seem to be many clerical workers among old or incoming members. And apparently there are almost no factory workers.

In Worcester, Mass., for example, a city with a large industrially employed population, new members of the year-old chapter included the wives of a factory owner and a plastics industry vice-president, but not the wives of workers. And in Bridgeport, Conn., another city with a large working-class population, members are being drawn primarily from the surrounding suburbs.

The age range among women joining NOW is considerable. Although most of the new members interviewed were in their 20s and 30s, there was also a 16-year-old high school student in Los Angeles, and a 73-year-old retired psychiatric social worker in New York.

Major Issue

A major factor in awakening the unaware or prodding the distasteful into joining seems to be the issue of the national or state Equal Rights Amendment.

Concern that New Mexico would reverse its vote in favor of ratifying the federal amendment prompted a number of women to join the Albuquerque chapter. In Georgia and Massachusetts, women want to ensure that those states ratify the amendment when it comes up for a vote.

In New York City, a number of women joined NOW in October during the campaign for the state ERA; others joined in November because the state amendment had gone down to defeat.

What are some of the other reasons? Coming face to face with discrimination moved many of the new members to join.

Both Diane Ducharme of the Fox Cities chapter in Wisconsin, and Susan McDonald of the Omaha chapter said they became angry aware of credit problems when they got divorced.

Child Care

Patrice Thomas, who is also divorced, and has a 2-year-old daughter, said she was attracted to the Fort Worth chapter because "they have a task force that has gathered a lot of data on child care."

Michele Burbeau, an eighth-grade teacher, joined the Seattle chapter because, she said, she wanted "to be able to take something back to the classroom."

Faith Christian Pratt, a new member of the Albuquerque, N.M., chapter, said she was "thinking of starting a business, and when my husband and I went around to look at shops to lease, they always directed the questions to him—even when my husband told them I am the one who will be deciding."

Other issues that have induced women to join—whether or not the interest arose out of personal experiences—were abortion, rape, sexism in education, and, most particularly, discrimination in employment.

Efficacy

Some said they had been attracted to a chapter because it had been effective in one or more problem areas. Others joined because they hoped to start a rape crisis center or a natural childbirth clinic in their groups, or because a chapter had fostered local legislation on a variety of issues, or had acted instrumentally

in a work discrimination suit. Some felt that they were getting nowhere fighting the school board alone on sexism in textbooks.

Women also talked about the moral and emotional support they believe they can get from joining NOW.

"We're the only place in Omaha where a woman who has some gripes can come," said Cynthia Madden, president of that chapter.

"NOW has become a refuge for women in transition," said Chris Cunningham, a coordinator for the Los Angeles chapter.

Other women see NOW as a social refuge. It is the best place, a number of them said, to meet women who have similar interests. Whatever the reason for joining, one sentiment was heard over and over from new members: Only in unity can there be strength.

As Cheryl Lowery, a new member of the Columbus, Ohio, chapter, put it: "NOW is the only organization really doing something. I think there are things you can do in an organization you can't do alone."

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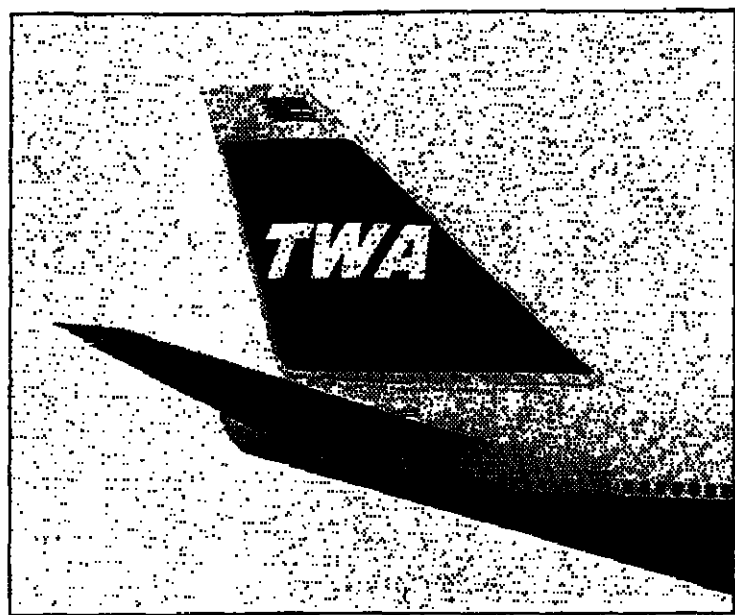
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Rubens Painting Stolen From French Museum

STRASBOURG, Jan. 28 (AP).—The "Visitation," an oil painting by the 17th-century Flemish master Peter Paul Rubens, was stolen from the Strasbourg museum during normal exhibition hours Monday.

Guards said the painting was its place at 2 p.m. and was using two hours later. They speculated it was probably carried out of the building in a bag under an overcoat.

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U.S. Parties and Voters

Normally the two major U.S. parties open the campaign year with very different styles of appeal, and very different visions of the national future. But in the comparison between President Ford's address last week and the Democrats' response, the truly striking thing was the deep similarity between them. Perhaps one reason is the strange state of the economy, which does not lend itself to the traditional partisan remedies. Perhaps the impulse to social reform is exhausted for the moment. In any case, last week's evidence clearly indicates that the senior people in both parties are getting very much the same messages, percolating upward through their organizations.

When Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine replied for the Democrats to Mr. Ford's State of the Union message, he leaned into the same let's-stop-knocking-America theme. "Who among us would trade America for any other country?" he earnestly asked. Who, indeed? "The truth is that we are the world's greatest democracy," the President had assured the same television sets two nights before. This bumper-sticker patriotism is a calculated response to a sense that the voters are beginning to weary of the tide of revelation of misconduct in high places, and increasingly suspect that it is being pursued to advance one personal interest or another.

* * *

Sen. Muskie disclosed his deep disappointment that the President had said nothing about bringing "new businesslike methods into the bureaucracy . . . We have learned that we can't solve our problems simply by throwing federal dollars at them." Here Mr. Muskie has stolen a line to which the Republicans have thought for 40 years they owned the franchise and all trading rights. Under a Democratic administration, Mr. Muskie continued, the government would "do something effective about this siege of crime that makes many of you prisoners in your homes." Mr. Ford, for his part, favors "swift and certain" punishment of convicted criminals. It's all interesting, as a sign of the times, but it's not much of a debate.

The central issue is, of course, economic policy. It was startling to hear Mr. Muskie call for a "nonpartisan" economic plan, since there is hardly any subject in which the partisan combat over the years has been more vigorous or, for that matter, more productive. Perhaps this change of language is another indication that the old Democratic alliance on economic policy is becoming obsolescent and useless as an organizing force in the party.

Mr. Muskie struck the traditional Democratic note in his advocacy of federal money to provide jobs directly, and his argument that federal deficits did not cause the current inflation. But when he turned to the future, he was exceedingly cautious about deficits. He talked like a man who is wary of being called a spender, and who thinks that the charge might prove genuinely dangerous: "Federal deficits are not the cause of the inflation we have experienced in the last two years, but they can be, and we must be concerned about the possibility, as the economy recovers its health. Beyond that, wasteful government spending, inefficient and ineffective programs are burdens taxpayers ought not to be asked to carry."

Mr. Muskie's gingerly handling of the de-

ficit here is not an isolated case. For the past year, the Democratic majority in Congress has been treating it as a very sensitive subject. They have been remarkably restrained in expanding it. The increase in the current deficit since last winter when the budget was first published is owed mainly to the recession itself and to unrealistic expectations built into the budget by the White House. Despite the extremely high unemployment, both parties seem to consider a \$75-billion deficit an embarrassment, rather than a demonstration that a vigorous government is actively protecting the nation's prosperity. It is not the Democrats' sense of the issue that seems to be changing, but their sense of the voters.

You might say that the present generation of U.S. politicians—particularly the Democrats—are the victims of their own success. Over the decades they have built stabilizers into the economy that do, in fact, work very effectively. Unemployment is painful, but it is no longer the occasion for massive despair. A bank may get itself into trouble, but its depositors do not form frantic screechings around its doors. Foreign policy is a subject to which both the President and Mr. Muskie gave noticeably short shrift. It is a real tribute to 30 years of diplomacy that U.S. audiences no longer lose much sleep over the possibility that the Russians might pounce on us with their nuclear weapons. The agenda of negotiation is now full of items like Angola which, whatever its importance, is not an issue that is likely to unify parties and fire up presidential candidates. Angola is not a bad metaphor for the whole range of current American political preoccupations: things are not going as well there as most Americans would like, but neither are they going sufficiently badly to justify the costs and risks of doing much about it.

* * *

"The problem which concerns me more than all the rest—because unless we solve it, we cannot solve the rest—is the extent to which you have lost confidence in your political system," Mr. Muskie told his audience, "and your ability to govern yourselves." But it may be that Mr. Muskie has misread this attitude. Another possibility looms, one that would be even more dire for his party. After all these years of social and economic legislation owed mainly to the Democrats, this society may now have arrived just about where it wanted to go. Quite possibly the present mood is not the much discussed swing to the right but a sense of completion, or at least of diminishing returns. It is a dreadful thought, since there is much about us that remains to be set right, but that is what the signals suggest.

It is a turn of public opinion that would be extremely hard on all the candidates since, in a democracy, it is a politician's job to talk about change. Otherwise political life would be too dull to be tolerated. At the moment both parties offer a little change but, they carefully reassure everyone, not enough to be uncomfortable. It is only January, of course, and no one can say how the year will end. But last week the country heard at length from two of its most experienced and widely informed politicians, and there was hardly any disagreement between them at all about the atmosphere in which the campaign year began.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Portugal's Communists

A Portuguese military commission investigating the abortive left-wing putsch of last Nov. 25 has directly implicated the Communist party and Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the flamboyant former security chief, among the conspirators. These are highly significant charges both in terms of fixing responsibility for a coup that came close to succeeding and with respect to Portugal's political future.

Portugal's Communists have worked hard to dissociate themselves from the coup and to put as much distance as possible between their party and groups further to the left, which they denounce as undisciplined and immature. But the military commission found that the Communists, "while inside the government, were attacking it from the outside by all possible means." It accuses them of creating the climate for the coup through strikes and demonstrations, and then taking part in its execution.

Major Saraiva de Carvalho predictably calls his arrest "part of the right-wing offensive," and says: "I have always opposed adventures." But at the height of the rising he publicly denounced the government he had sworn to serve, demanding its replacement by an "authentic left-wing gov-

ernment." The commission says he conspired with a member of the Communist Central Committee, distributed arms to radical worker organizations and ordered paratroops to occupy air bases in the Lisbon area. His alleged participation in the rising probably will put an end to a political career already well into the shadows.

The Communists are still in the government, but the disclosures of their alleged involvement last fall, along with the memory of their all-out opposition to elections last April (in which they did badly), will put in perspective their newly professed dedication to parliamentary democracy.

Only a split in Portugal's democratic forces—principally the Socialists and Popular Democrats, who together won 64 percent of the votes last April—or prolonged bickering between these parties and the military could provide comeback opportunities for either the Communists or Major Saraiva de Carvalho. In fact, democratic solidarity is the only foolproof insurance against a resurgence either of the revolutionary left or the relics of the Salazar dictatorship on the extreme right.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 29, 1901

PARIS.—The success of the Automobile Exhibition now open in the Champs Elysees was enhanced yesterday by the visit of the President of the Republic. M. Loubet took the keenest interest in the exhibits, and on leaving stated that the show had altogether surpassed his expectations. One of the exhibiting firms had sales orders totaling 375,000 francs.

Fifty Years Ago

January 29, 1926

GOTENBURG.—The second electric railroad line across the Scandinavian peninsula is about to be started at the two terminals of Stockholm and Gothenburg. The first, which runs between Lulea in northern Sweden and the ice-free port of Narvik in Norway, was completed 10 years ago and was the first important line in Europe to be electrified.



Equal Time for the People

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In an appeal to the radio and TV networks in this corner recently, it was suggested that they help raise the level of discussion in the presidential campaign by submitting the major candidates to thoughtful and extended questioning on the major issues before the nation.

Now comes Richard Salant, the president of CBS News, with the answer that they recognize the need and would like to meet it but cannot do so under Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act (the equal time requirement) unless they include every Tom, Dick and Harry running for president on a host of minor tickets.

"Who are Rick Lowenthal, Billy Joe Clegg, Arthur Blesist, Stanley Arnold, Bernard Schechter, Robert Kelleher and Ellen McCormack?" he asks. "They are all people who are on the final list for the Democratic nomination in New Hampshire or Massachusetts or both. Who are Don Dumont and Lar (America First) Daly? They are on the final list of candidates for the Republican presidential nomination in Illinois."

Unmanageable

Accordingly, Salant finds the problem unmanageable but adds that if the Congress were to repeal Section 315, "I know that no further appeal to the networks will be necessary, because we are just as anxious to go forward as you are that we do so."

Careful checking indicates that there is no chance of repealing Section 315 during this campaign or any other, for the simple reason that members of Congress are not eager to vote in favor of giving TV time to people who are trying to replace them in office, but there is one exception to Section 315 which may still make serious presidential TV discussions possible.

That exception is that a network may broadcast "a bona fide news event" involving major candidates without extending equal time to a lot of other minor candidates. CBS could not create a "bona fide news event" on its own, but if some private non-broadcasting organization arranged a series of public discussions by the leading candidates, CBS, NBC, ABC, etc. and any other network would be free to, co- and broadcast those meetings.

As a matter of fact, precisely such a series of meetings is being arranged by a private, nonpartisan organization named "68

Presidential Forum, of Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

All Invited

These forums will take place in Boston, Feb. 23; Miami, March 1; New York, March 29; Chicago, April 26 and Los Angeles, May 24. All the major candidates, including President Ford, have been invited to participate. All except the President, former Gov. Reagan and Gov. Wallace have agreed to take part in at least one forum, and these three are still considering it.

Moderator of the forums will be Elie Abel, dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism. Audiences will range from 600 to 1,100, and will include a bipartisan panel of experts on the subjects to be discussed. The prospect now is that they will be carried live by the Public Broadcasting Service, with each program lasting for 90 minutes to two and a half hours.

In order to avoid the scattered incoherence of most TV interviews, each forum will be devoted to a different topic: jobs, inflation and the cost of energy in the Boston forum; Social Security, welfare, medical care and veterans' benefits in Miami; housing, education, transportation, crime and race in the New York forum; foreign policy and trade in Chicago, and national growth and national priorities in Los Angeles.

It will probably take some adjustment of public, candidate and network attitudes, however, to give this project its maximum effect. The candidates are not always as unanimously favorable to these television discussions as they like to pretend. Nelson Poynter, chairman of the board of the St. Petersburg Times and Evening Independent, and Dave Taylor, publisher of the Boston Globe, recently offered to present the candidates in a public discussion and provide two hours' prime time television coverage on four stations in Florida and Boston, but it will be heavily significant symbolically. On one side you have the diplomats, the science-minded, and the go-go internationalists; on the other, the environmentalists, the residents who live near the two airports, the Luddites, and—very subtly—the U.S. airline industry.

The environmental arguments have been widely discussed. On the basis of a quick reading, and an intuitive feel of the matter, I would tend to score the ozone worriers as hysterical, the fuel conservation people as irrelevant, the noise abatement lobby as serious but not conclusive; and indeed each of these could be written about separately.

What has not been publicly pondered in any detail, that I know of, are the implications of highly subsidized competition. To escape the emotions of the SST for a moment, let us suppose that the Common Market powers agreed to subsidize all automobiles exported to the United States to the tune of, let us say, 75 per cent. This would mean you could pick up a new Volkswagen for \$1,000, a Renault for about the same, a Jag for \$2,500, and so on.

Public Support

Also, the League of Women Voters has been able to stage these political discussions for over a generation mainly because it had strong public support, which the candidates could not ignore.

really not see the absurdity of discussing limits on still more weapons? Or, perhaps we are to take comfort in knowing that they will not increase their current capabilities of being able to physically destroy the world several hundred times over.

JEFF WEINGARTEN.
Tours, France.

'American Dream'

I think Robert Strauss is right (JLT, 23). The overpromise and the overstatement of the Declaration of Independence are exactly what the "American Dream" is about: a perpetual one, renewing itself after each failure or attainment. For being a dream, it can never be fulfilled, else "what's a heaven for?"

DANIEL SPICERHANDLER.
Paris.

Finally, the commercial networks have tended to avoid such discussions unless their own people were moderating the event, but this is different from saying that Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act makes a coherent discussion by the major candidates unmanageable. If the continuation of the league's bona fide news events is clearly an exception to the "equal time" rule, as we believe, then the question is no longer that the problem is unmanageable, but merely who manages it and who gives it the nationwide television distribution it deserves.

So we appeal again to the networks. Even if the majors would carry one forum apiece, plus one or two more by PBS, the voters might finally get a little better understanding of the issues and men who are likely to affect their lives. Equal time for the people is what we need.

Some Thoughts on the Concorde

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—By Feb. 5, we are expected to hear from the Secretary of Transportation whether the British and French may schedule six flights a day across the Atlantic, including four to New York, two to Washington. There are other authorities floating around with substantial powers to delay, appeal, and even override Mr. Coleman's decision, but it will be heavily significant symbolically. On one side you have the diplomats, the science-minded, and the go-go internationalists; on the other, the environmentalists, the residents who live near the two airports, the Luddites, and—very subtly—the U.S. airline industry.

The environmental arguments have been widely discussed. On the basis of a quick reading, and an intuitive feel of the matter, I would tend to score the ozone worriers as hysterical, the fuel conservation people as irrelevant, the noise abatement lobby as serious but not conclusive; and indeed each of these could be written about separately.

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Why Object?

The classical economic texts, pursuing most honorably and most correctly their presumptive opposition to a tariff, will tell you: Why should we object if, in effect, the taxpayers of Western Europe desire to make a gift to U.S. automobile buyers? But we will be forced to reply that this is one gift horse we'd be wise to look deeply in the mouth of. The objective of the Common Market powers would less likely be to take pity on the underprivileged U.S. class of car buyers, than to drive Detroit out of business, and, having done so, advance toward a cartel in the automobile world.

Now the Concorde's promoters began by selling their govern-

Claire Sterling

From Rome:

His mission underlined the increasing helplessness of the Roman Catholic Church in Lebanon...

ROME.—Now that Lebanon's 26th cease-fire looks like lasting at least, one might reasonably ask where the Vatican has been all this while. As Christians and Moslems were slaughtering each other over there, the answer, judging from privately voiced concern in Vatican circles, appears to be as painful as the question.

Only once during these nine tragic months of fighting did the Holy See so much as try to intervene: not to intercede on the Lebanese Christians' behalf, but simply to mediate between the warring sides. Its effort was such a flop that the Vatican press office didn't even issue a communiqué when the Pope's personal emissary, Paolo Cardinal Bertoli, returned to Rome last December, empty-handed. His mission underlined the increasing helplessness of the Roman Catholic Church in Lebanon and indeed the whole Middle East, in a superpower game that has forced it to the sidelines.

Distressed

The Lebanese tragedy has especially distressed the church here because no other country on earth can (or could, until last spring) compare to Lebanon for peaceful religious cohabitation. With Christian and Moslem communities originally of more or less equal size (and a more or less tacit agreement to keep it that way even by fiddling the figures if necessary), the example of harmony set by this tiny state for over a quarter of a century, in the very eye of the Arab-Israeli hurricane, had seemed to the church to be of priceless value. "To our mind, such exemplary coexistence was so immensely important politically that purely religious issues took second place," a ranking prelate told me.

That alone would probably have been enough to keep the Vatican from rushing impulsively to the Lebanese Christians' rescue when hostilities broke out, at the risk of aggravating the Moslems. Moreover, there was the matter of how to help Lebanese Christians allegedly of the right (a less than altogether discriminating label) without aggravating Italian Christians racing headlong to the left. The really paralyzing consideration, though, was that this peculiar little war had neither been started, nor could it be ended, by the Moslems and Christians of Lebanon alone. Nothing the Vatican might do would be likely

to have much effect on the pen behind the people who were doing the killing.

'Obscure Motives'

As Pope Paul himself suggests obliquely in his Christmas message, the "explosions of violence" among the Lebanese could never have happened without the "interference of forces alien to Lebanon and its interests." He did not elaborate on what he called the "obscure motives" behind such interventions. Nor are others in the Holy See in the habit of talking about sort of thing blimply. But it is clear to anybody making rounds among them that many most see the Lebanese civil war as a major—and triumphantly successful—strategic move by Russians to shift the balance negotiating power for a Middle East settlement; to end up with Lebanon under Syrian mandate and Syria as a Soviet protectorate, presumably giving the Russians as much control one side of Israel as the Americans have with Egypt on the other.

Stalin, in such circumstances, might have asked how many divisions the Pope had to count a geopolitical-military strategy such dimensions. If the Pope has no divisions like that in Stalin's day, he certainly doesn't have them now.

Whatever the international game may be saying about the terms Lebanon's latest cease-fire, it is evidently seen by a good many, perhaps not all, church heads as a deeply regrettable but unavoidable defeat.

Profound Change

"The true settlement is to mean a profound change Lebanon's Moslem-Christian relations," one church figure told me. "The chances of reconciliation and harmonious collaboration on the old lines are reduced. The settlement will be imposed mostly by Syrians and Palestinians; the Lebanese Moslems themselves will have to reckon with both as they did before, and the Christians have become an exposed and vulnerable minority. We defend them. Nobody can defend them."

On a larger scale, the defeat suggests how rapidly the Vatican's once formidable moral authority in the Middle East is shrinking as the two superpowers keep picking up more and more room.

Losing Money

The French have reluctantly agreed to a 20-per-cent premium over first-class fares on the run from Paris to Rio. The British haven't yet decided but are temporarily asking only for 15 per cent more for the International Air Transport Association continues to set rates with some reference to economic costs, it may decree a premium as high as 30 per cent.

Even so, the Concorde, though they would be losing money per plane sold, and per trip taken, would minimize their losses substantially depending on the extent of U.S. patronage. U.S. businessmen as a single class, people might, in substantial numbers, pay the huge premium the luxury of cutting travel time in half. And they would be willing to do so—your guess is as good as theirs—because of the tax part tax-deductible.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Obituary Puts '76 Growth between 4-5 Per Cent

By James Furlong

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—The annual public report on the economic development of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) today gave its approval to the 1976 economic growth of 4 to 5 per cent, a forecast that is a far cry from the 3.5 per cent growth rate that the OECD had forecast in its last report.

The government forecasters for 1976 have been more bullish on the economy than some international organizations. Last Oct. 27, for example, International Monetary Fund managing director Johannes Willemsen had suggested that the country's recovery would be too modest to take up slack in the economy.

"We are not too optimistic," said Secretary Otto Schlecht, who said that the December 1975 industrial production index does not more than maintain the November level, it will be 3.5 per cent above the 1975 monthly average. If the December index continues on the upward course of the preceding four months, it will exceed the average 1975 level by 5.5 per cent.

The government forecasters see little change in the average level of unemployment this year despite the expected increase in economic activity, but predict a declining trend throughout the year. According to their model, unemployment in 1976 will average 1.65 million persons, or 4.5 per cent of the work force, against 1.74 million or 4.3 per cent last year. But the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed should decline to 890,000 at the end of 1976 from 1,184,000 at end-1975.

The report recommended that firms consider hiring jobless persons in preference to working existing employees on overtime. But the Economics Ministry said that there were no current plans to back up this recommendation with a stricter legal limit on overtime. Currently employees may not work more than 60 hours a week.

The report forecasts 1976 consumer price increases declining to a rate between 4.5 and 5 per cent from 6.1 per cent last year. The surplus of exports of goods and services over imports is forecast at 24 billion to 27 billion DM, a change from 25 billion DM last year.

Mr. Schlecht said the biggest uncertainty in the overall forecast is whether private capital investment would develop as strongly as the 6.5 per cent the government is forecasting. Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs said that some question marks also hung over the ministry's assumption that world trade would be able to rise 5 to 6 per cent in real terms this year.

St. Gobain Profits Fell in 1975

St. Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson estimates that net profits last year tumbled to 30 million francs from 70 million francs earned in 1974. The construction materials, packaging and glass-making firm says the downturn in the construction and automobile industries—the two biggest purchasers of its products—is responsible for the poor performance. Although sales are estimated to have risen 1 per cent in value to 21.1 billion francs, the company notes that with inflation running more than 10 per cent in most of the countries it operates in the volume of sales actually declined. Investments last year are estimated to have dropped 38 per cent to 1.2 billion francs from the 2.0 billion francs spent in 1974. Despite these downturns, the company expects to maintain its dividend payment unchanged from 1974.

German Ford Again Profitable

Ford's West German subsidiary was profitable last year after sustaining a heavy loss in 1974, and expects 1976 to be a "fantastic year," company chairman Robert Lutz reports. "There is no way we can avoid making money when you look at the rise in our German sales," he says. All major West German car makers have been showing steep rises in sales during the past six months. Describing 1975 as a "pretty good year," he declines to say how large the profit was or whether it would allow the subsidiary to renew dividend payments to the parent U.S. company.

California Is Testing Ground for New Strategy

Harsh Fight Opens in U.S. on Auto Imports

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Foreign auto imports have taken almost half of the huge Los Angeles market in recent months, and desperate domestic brand dealers—bitterly backed by auto makers in Detroit—are in the midst of an unprecedented campaign to recapture some of the business they have lost.

In California, the nation's largest single new-car market and the longtime stronghold of foreign auto makers, Detroit and its dealers are testing some much harsher weapons, ranging from special warranties to a relentless attack on the national origins of the top-selling imports.

Ford, for example, dispatched a special task force to Los Angeles last year to study foreign-car

strengths and weaknesses and devise a hard-hitting counter-strategy. One result: an exclusive three-year, 36,000-mile warranty on California cars for fees ranging from \$85 to \$170—coverage unavailable at any price in the rest of the country. The standard warranty is for one year or 12,000 miles.

Ford, along with American Motors Corp., is also giving away special packages of optional trim and equipment on certain models. The packages, in effect price cuts, amount to about \$250 at Ford, \$300 at AMC.

Stir Patriotism

The most rough-and-tumble fighting, however, is being conducted at the street level—in local advertising and by local dealerships. Using heavy military overtones, numerous dealers and dealer groups are trying to stir an automotive style of World War I patriotism in hopes of luring U.S. buyers back to U.S. cars.

The U.S. auto industry has often tried, usually without success, to reverse sales gains of foreign auto makers. But the carefully planned and executed battle being waged here is different in some important ways, not the least of which is the branding advertising. It is too soon to predict the outcome, but one thing is clear: If the California drive succeeds, Detroit is almost certain to toughen its anti-import drive elsewhere.

U.S. auto companies have plenty of incentive to beat back the imports. While U.S.-made new-car sales fell 5 per cent nationally last year from depressed 1974 levels, foreign-car sales rose 14 per cent. Worse from Detroit's viewpoint, importers grabbed a record 16.5 per cent of the country's total auto market, up from 15.5 per cent the year before. The 1.6 million cars they sold represent more than \$6 billion in lost domestic-car sales.

Importers Not Hurting

Guido Foggioli, president of Fiat Motor Co., calls the California battle "rough" and wonders whether the domestic industry is not playing "dirty pool."

However, a number of foreign-car dealers say they are not hurting yet. And some domestic-car dealers agree.

In Detroit, there is some suspicion that many import buyers are unresponsible. "Our research shows that the import buyer wants a certain product, and the fact it's imported enhances it," says Robert McCurry, a Chrysler vice-president. "It's like the difference between California wines and French wines."

NYSE Prices Retreat As Turnover Slows

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated today. The index fell 6.46 to 351.35. At 3 p.m. it was down 9.33 points. Volume totaled 27.57 million shares, compared with 32.07 million yesterday.

Several analysts said that a period of pronounced profit-taking was overdue. They added there was little in the news background to explain the selling. Some contended that the pullback was healthy and could help the market resume its climb later. In its nearly four-week advance the Dow has climbed more than 100 points.

One analyst, in assessing the market's performance, said that "it is beginning to fire a bit" after the big rise since the beginning of the year. "And what we are witnessing now is a normal consolidation," he added.

Some individual issues responded favorably to corporate news, but more than twice as many Big Board issues declined as advanced.

Sears slumped 2 to 65 1/2. Analysts are at odds over whether Sears can resume the pre-1974 rate of annual earnings growth that made it a favorite blue chip holding among institutional investors.

Diston climbed 4 7/8 to 12 7/8. Sweden's Svenska Intenda to make an offer to purchase Diston's shares for \$13 each. Diston also reported a loss in the fourth quarter compared with a profit a year earlier.

Getty Oil climbed 5 1/2 to 164. South of Sweden's Svenska Intenda to make an offer to purchase Getty Oil's shares for \$13 each. Getty Oil also reported a loss in the fourth quarter compared with a profit a year earlier.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in brisk trading. The index fell 0.29 to 94.68.

Badger Meter lost 1 3/4 to 8 1/4. It said 1975 earnings could decline as much as 40 per cent from the \$1.05 a share of 1974.

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Analysts had generally been expecting the Treasury to add to its \$4.4 billion roll-over requirements, but most estimates were that this additional borrowing would be limited to about \$1 billion. Few analysts were projecting needs as high as \$1.5 billion.

As a result, dealers said, the market was totally unprepared for the \$2.5 billion in new securities.

Potentially more damaging than the size, according to market sources, is the auction method to be used for the new seven-year notes.

The Treasury said that for the \$3.5 billion in seven-year obligations it will use a new auction technique. It already set terms for the issue, which will carry an 8 per cent coupon and be offered at par.

Dealer firm bidding will be for the amount of allotments they seek. Dealers report that this approach was used by the Treasury at various times many years ago. They added that it was never a very popular method since it does not allow the market to set the terms on a competitive basis and, more importantly, under the allotment method dealers cannot be sure how many bonds they will receive as a result of their bids.

Dealers say the bidding technique for the note is designed to draw a large response from the non-institutional investors, but dealers said this will be at their expense.

Dealers also note the 8-per cent coupon will severely depress the long-term government market and will exert strong downward pressure on intermediate term agency issues.

Prior to the refinancing announcement, the dealers noted, Treasury securities maturing in 2000 were yielding about 8.06 per cent. By pricing a seven-year credit at virtually the same yield,

there is no more benefit in taking the longer investment, they said.

In Chicago, a rally in the last few minutes, accompanied by short covering, lifted most farm commodity futures to the best levels of the session.

Prices had traveled in a tight range and mostly lower until the advance got under way. It was set off by a small amount of buying in the soybean pit that sent shorts scurrying to cover positions. The activity then moved from pit to pit until all were involved.

There did not appear to be any outstanding news that might have produced the rally.

At the close, soybeans were 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents a bushel higher. Wheat was 2 to 4 cents higher, corn was up 1 to 2 1/4 cents and oats were up half a cent.

Leading Index Edges Higher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).

The government said today that its index of leading economic indicators edged upward slightly in December, suggesting a continued but moderate advance in the nation's economic growth.

The Commerce Department said the index, which is designed to provide a clue to future economic activity, climbed 0.4 per cent last month.

The department revised its original estimate of the index's performance in November to show no change. November had been reported originally as showing a 0.4 per cent increase.

The latest performance of the economic indicator index means that its figures have been virtually unchanged over a four-month period following monthly decreases in September and October. The December index, at 102.5 of the 1967 base, was 0.2 per cent below its position in August.

The biggest factor in the December performance of the index was a 1-per cent increase in the length of the work week for production workers in manufacturing to 49.3 hours.

Factors pointing over were the smaller volume of contracts and orders for factories and facilities, lower stock prices, a smaller supply of money in circulation, a smaller number of new building permits issued and faster deliveries to companies by suppliers.

BP Reduces Estimate Of Its Oil Reserves

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).

British Petroleum has revised downward its estimate of net proved reserves of crude oil in Britain, including the North Sea, to 2.47 billion barrels from 2.85 billion barrels.

In the prospectus for its issue of \$180 million of debentures in New York, BP maintained its 1975 field estimate of 1.8 billion barrels and its 1976 field estimate of 1.4 billion barrels, but referred to continuing assessments of its interests in the Magnus and Andrew fields in the North Sea.

A BP spokesman said reserves estimates of the group's oil fields were continually revised and no particular significance should be attached to the revision contained in the prospectus.

Fiat Arranges Loan

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).

Italian Mobilare Italiana, the state-supported financing house, has granted Fiat a loan of 100 billion lire (about \$140 million) to be used for capital investments, an IMI official said today. He said it would carry interest "at market rates," which would be about 8.5 per cent. The duration is believed to be 10 years.

Burns Vows Moderate '76 Credit Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today the board would continue its moderate monetary policy during 1976 to avoid an increase in inflation.

He told the House Appropriations Committee that the Fed had provided sufficient funds for the economic recovery in 1975 and would continue to do so this year.

"We have the firm intention of staying with moderation in monetary policy," he said. "We do not have the slightest intention of throwing caution to the winds and running the risk of rekindling inflation."

Mr. Burns said there was good reason to expect the economic recovery to continue this year. If inflation can be kept under control, he said, he had seen disturbing and ominous signs toward the end of 1975 which indicated inflation might be increasing.

These included a rapid rise in the wholesale price index and increases in labor costs, he added. "The strength and character of the recovery depends to a large part on how the country does in its struggle with inflation," he said.

If the inflation rate increases it will weaken consumer confidence, raise interest rates, and make capital markets unruly, he warned.

Mr. Burns said the narrowly defined money supply rose by 4.5 per cent during 1975, while the more broadly defined money supply increased 8 per cent. He said this was fully sufficient to finance the recovery, but did not say these would be the specific targets of the Fed this year.

Mr. Burns said the recovery appears to be gathering momentum, noting good increases in industrial production and an increasing demand for labor. He said retail sales had been rising at a rapid rate, especially in December and this had led to a drop in inventories.

He said business capital spending had still not recovered, but could pick up this year because of gains in business profits and a good supply of capital.

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Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Name, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue 1975 1974

Profit 1975 1974

Per Share 1975 1974

Year 1975 1974

Revenue 1975 1974

Profit 1975 1974

Per Share 1975 1974

Year 1975 1974

Revenue 1975 1974

Profit 1975 1974

Per Share 1975 1974

Year 1975 1974

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Revenue 1975 1974

Profit 1975 1974

Per Share 1975 1974

Year 1975 1974

Revenue 1975 1974

Profit 1975 1974

Per Share 1975 1974

Year 1975 1974

Revenue 1975 1974

Profit 1975 1974

Per Share 1975 1974

7/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				High. Low	
8	65	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	16 1/4 67

[illegible]

Energia Elettrica-ENEL

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1976, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970: The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
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Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1976, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, the Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1976, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché de Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Buying Agent

Dated: January 29, 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Banque de l'Union Européenne	Scandinavian Bank Limited
Banque Européenne de Crédit (BEC)	Société Centrale de Banque
Banque Franco-Roumaine	Société Industrielle de Banque
Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur, Paris	The Royal Bank of Canada (France) S.A.
Banque Unie Est-Ouest S.A. (East-West United Bank)	Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

Agent
MARINE MIDLAND BANK
NEW YORK

November 1975

FCE Quotations				
Jan. 28 1974		Mar	Jun	Sep
DUIA	bid	942	940	940
951.25	offer	947	949	949
FTJ	bid	373	390	378
404.40	offer	404	410	420
TKDJ	bid	4350	4300	4600
4637.41	offer	4700	4700	4900

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 Cable
 INDEXCHANGE

In Indoor Tennis

Ramirez Is Surprised
by Rhodesian in 3 Sets

LAUREL, Pa., Jan. 28 (UPI)—Pat Patterson of Rhodesia won over 10th-seeded Ramirez of Mexico yesterday to win the second round of the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis tournament.

Ramirez won three straight sets to take the match. Patterson, a leading figure for Rhodesia, won the Davis Cup over the United States in the match by serving aces and hitting a backhand winner on the third match.

Patterson won the opening set 6-3. Ramirez fought off four aces and aces to win the second set 6-4. Patterson came back to win the match by running Patterson from 2-2.

Pat Patterson, a U.S. Davis Cup player who was seeded 12th, survived the first round, as well as all the way, he hung on to win the match by serving aces and hitting a backhand winner on the third match.

Patterson won the opening set 6-3. Ramirez fought off four aces and aces to win the second set 6-4. Patterson came back to win the match by running Patterson from 2-2.

French Remove
Men's Crown

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The French Federation today won a mixed French middleweight boxing title from the United States. The title was won by a 10th-seeded French boxer, who has not defended since winning it from national champion in December. He is now training for the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

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Austrian policeman patrols Olympic Village at Innsbruck.

Lost 10 of Last 15 Games

Fall of NBA Hawks Laid to Center

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI)—When the Atlanta Hawks were living high in the Central Division of the National Basketball Association, no one took notice that they lacked an adequate center.

By comparison, during the dark days of the New York Knicks this season, when they were at their lowest ebb of 8 victories and 19 defeats, much of the blame was placed on their need for a dominant center.

Now that the Hawks are on the rise, the situation is reversed. The focus on Atlanta's problems has shifted to the center spot.

The Hawks had only 5 victories in their last 15 games. As for the Knicks, whom the Hawks defeated 114-113 last night, Neal Walk and John Gianelli are doing fine splitting the center position.

All season long, Dwight Jones and Mike Sojourner have shared the center spot for the Hawks. Although both played center in high school and college, neither is a center by pro standards, primarily because of their physical limitations.

Sojourner, at 6 feet 7 inches and 255 pounds, is considered short, and Jones (6-8, 210) is too thin.

Taken individually, the statistics of Sojourner and Jones are not impressive, but combined they are respectable. Before last night's game, they averaged 13.3 points and 1.04 rebounds between them. Gianelli and Walk had a combined 16-point average, but had done a much better job off the boards, hauling in 2,008 rebounds.

"When we were in first place, Mike and I never got any credit," said Jones, who had a 10.7 scoring average. "The only place you could find our names was in the box score. But when we went into our slump, all of a sudden we became famous."

"People started saying the Hawks didn't have a center. That was the reason for the collapse. Sure that bothered me, because I would like to think Mike and I contributed something when we were winning."

"Look, neither one of us asked for the center job. But we were in a predicament where Mike was the biggest player on the team and I was the tallest. So we had to play center. I'm sorry. Actually, that's been the story of my basketball life. I've always been the tallest cat on the team, and it's come back down to that again."

The 22-year-old Sojourner, who left the University of Utah after his sophomore season to become

the Hawks' 1974 first-round draft choice, is considered the quiet man of the Atlanta team. He volunteers little information, but answers candidly when questioned.

"I don't think Dwight and I have been recognized enough for what we have contributed," Sojourner said. "I would like to be more involved in the offense. I have worked very hard to become an offensive player, and I don't think I would ever be satisfied just blocking shots and rebounding. Bill Foster, my college coach, continually drilled into me that I wasn't shooting enough."

Sojourner was the Hawks' starting center during the latter half of his rookie season, averaging 40 minutes a game and 11.7 points.

"My knees started hurting me at the tail end of last season," Sojourner said. "It's all right with me the way Dwight and I split the time. But I would like to start again. I never sat on the bench this long before."

Neither appears discouraged at laboring in the middle, a position that holds no future for them. Jones and Sojourner realize they are merely fill-ins until a big man

arrives. Then both will move to the strong forward position, where the Hawks have some of their best talent in Connie Hawkins, John Brown and Bill Wiloughby.

Pistons' Coach Fired

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—Ray Scott, named National Basketball Association coach of the year in 1974, has been fired as coach of the Detroit Pistons because of what was described as a communications breakdown.

Scott, the Pistons' winningest coach of all time, was notified of his firing by three principal club owners during a prelude session at a suburban Detroit high school.

"We have terminated Ray Scott's contract because of a communications breakdown," said general manager Oscar Feldman. "We believe this action is in the best interest of the team."

Feldman said that Herb Brown, assistant coach, would assume head coaching duties until the end of the season.

A former Pistons' player, Scott took over the coaching duties from Earl Lloyd after the Pistons began the 1972-73 season with a dismal 2-5 record. Under Scott's direction, the team wound up the season with a 38-37 record.

The following season, Scott was voted coach of the year in a poll of sportswriters and broadcasters after the team compiled a 52-30 record, the best ever posted by the Pistons.

The Pistons slipped to a 40-42 in 1974-75. This season, plagued by a rash of crippling injuries, the Pistons have compiled a 17-26 record.

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Security Is Tight at Olympic Village

By Bernard Kirsch

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Those entering the Olympic Village wearing dark glasses are considered dangerous; those who have a moustache or beard are under suspicion; those who wear dark glasses and have facial hair must thoroughly identify themselves.

Few, however, are knocking the paranoia of Austria, as it tries to protect the Olympic athletes who have just started gathering here for the winter games, which begin Tuesday. "We all agree it is necessary," said France's chief de mission.

What has made more than \$10,000 of security necessary are (1) the attack by terrorists at the Munich Olympics in 1972, and (2) the recent terrorist attack against OPEC oil ministers in Vienna. The Olympic organizers say they realize that they cannot guarantee foolproof safety, but they have put together a series of safeguards to discourage the likes of Carlos, the terrorist accused of murder in France, and who was believed to have led the Vienna attack on OPEC. It is said that he has vowed to return to Austria to create more misery.

Here to greet him if he returns are German shepherds, Austrian guards patrolling the village with machine guns, electronic fences, jeeps full of military men.

As Safeguard Against
An Attack by Terrorists

electronic machines to peer through athletic bags and private detectives who search those entering the Olympic Village grounds

There are almost two guards for every athlete scheduled to sleep in the Olympic Village—2,600 to protect 1,400. A U.S. official smiled at the ratio: "I think they're overdoing it." The Austrian officials say there is no such thing as overdoing.

Although some shady-looking characters have been frisked twice before entering the Olympic Village—home to the athletes for the next three weeks—it has not yet caused any bottlenecks.

Only about 300 of the athletes have arrived here. When the rest of the athletes arrive this weekend and are given a security check and clearance, they will find a welcome sign awaiting them in their dormitory:

A hearty welcome and the management hopes

You will soon know the ropes. At 10 p.m. we all go to sleep. A very good rule for you to keep.

At the games and where we dwell. The equipment must be treated well. No crockery, etc., to your rooms do take.

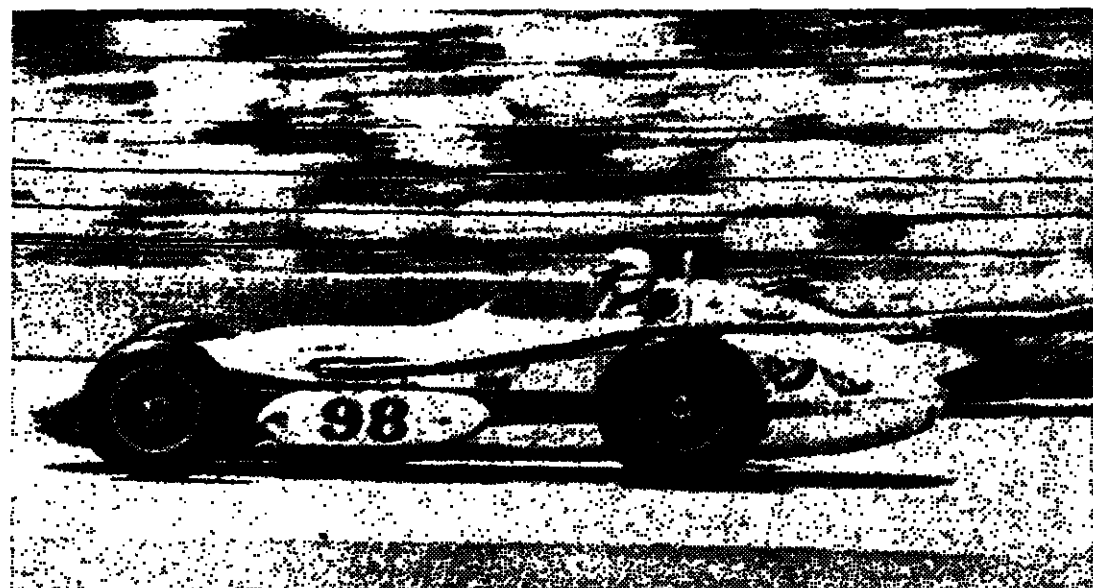
Fags on the floor are a worse mistake. Your beds yourself you must do. But that, we are sure, is no trouble for you. If you don't pocket your key it's most grateful we'll be. After the games we say Goodspeed. To see you again we wish indeed.

Plenty of Snow

Innsbruck is hosting the Olympics for the second time in 12 years and unlike the Games of 1964, there now is plenty of snow on the mountains and freezing weather for the ice rinks.

There also is plenty of space in the Olympic Village movie house, which may be because a Jerry Lewis film is featured this week. The many billiard and pool tables all are taken, but by off-duty military personnel rather than athletes. The young army men, in green fatigues, have been given a reprieve from their duty of moving snow from the Italian mountains to the slopes here.

There is a swimming pool and a restaurant and coffee shop for the athletes and their visitors, and a beauty parlor which still is empty. But the men's barbershop is expected to do a fine business from those mustached and bearded fellows who want to make it into the Olympic Village without suspicion.



Farnelli Jones heading for finish line and first place in 1963 Indianapolis-500 event.

Jones Still Seeks Auto-Racing Glory

By John S. Radosta

TORRANCE, Calif., Jan. 28 (UPI)—The glory days of Farnelli Jones' "Super Team" have abated a bit, but Jones is confident he will be able to field a pretty good effort by the time this year's U.S. motor racing season begins.

Escorting a visitor through the shops of the magnificent Farnelli Jones Enterprises complex here, "F.J." said he was setting up programs for competition in the U.S. Auto Club championship trail, the grand prix circuit of Formula-One cars, off-road (or desert) racing, and Formula-5000 racing.

A few years back, Super Team

was the envy of the racing world. Driving the most sophisticated equipment, Mario Andretti, Al Unser and Joe Leonard had won three consecutive Indianapolis 500s and three straight national championships.

Financially, they were riding high, fat cats with six-digit incomes and with what seemed like an unlimited flow of sponsor money.

It's all gone now. Joe Leonard, with a racing injury that still has not healed, is angry and is pursuing several lawsuits. Jim Cook, the fund-raiser supreme, has gone his own way and Louis Philippe, the English car designer, has left after a three-year hitch.

The major problem in Farnelli Jones Enterprises is not lining up talented drivers and designers, but lining up sponsors to underwrite a program that could, depending on how Jones wants to carry it, run to more than \$1 million.

The skilled labor most affected at the moment is Andretti, winner of the 1969 Indy 500 and of two national championships.

In the absence of a firm sponsorship, Andretti has no assured ride this year, either in USAC competition or in grand prix. He is still under contract to Jones, and for the time being Jones is releasing Andretti on a race-to-race basis to drive grand prix for the England-based Lotus team.

Last year, Jones and his partner, Val Millican, financed their own way on the grand prix circuit, but that was too expensive.

If they find a sponsor for the Formula-One effort, Andretti will run the whole schedule in a Cosworth-powered Parnelli car. In that case, Andretti would miss this year's Indy 500 because the date conflicts with the Grand Prix of Monaco.

If Andretti is free around Indy time, he may race there, but not necessarily with the best equipment. At the moment, Jones is planning to take to Indianapolis only a primary car for Unser and a back-up car, which may or may not be assigned to Andretti. It all depends on money.

"We are working on some good prospects for sponsors," Jones said. "I'd say that even if we had no sponsor, we would end up running the three 500s—Indy, Ontario and Pocono."

"If we had a sponsor, we might run the whole USAC circuit. But my preference is a contract that allows us to pick and choose our races. You know, if you win the Big Apple at Indy, you're in a better position to bargain."

Jones has the cars he needs to go racing—not mint-new, but thoroughly updated (in the present economic recession in racing, few teams can field totally new designs).

Jones again is relying on the turbo-charged Cosworth engine for the Indy-type races, the normally aspirated Cosworth for the grand prix (if he does race in Formula One). Chevrolet stock-block engines in Formula 500, and a pair of Chevy utility vehicles for desert races.

The Formula-5000 cars finished one, two in their final two races last season. The refurbished Formula-One car is two or three seconds a lap faster than it was last year. The backup Indy car, which posed handling problems last season, has been tamed. As for the desert races, Jones figures the only way he can lose is by failing to finish.

F.J. has come far from the

struggling dirt-track driver of 15 years ago. Jones won Indianapolis in 1963 and eventually retired in stages from the various formats—USAC, stock cars and road. He still keeps a hand in desert racing, "a pacifying thing for me," in which he has won the Baja 1000, Baja 500 and Mint 400.

He hardly seems to need much pacifying as he runs an organization involved with car dealerships, tires, racing machinery and other lucrative businesses. The one-time track builder now looks like the southern California millionaire he is.

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